EXHIBIT 29

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ROY STEWART MOORE, ET AL,

:

Plaintiffs, : Docket No. CA 18-2082

:

vs. : Washington, D.C.

: Monday, April 29, 2019

SACHA NOAM BARON COHEN, ET AL : 10:00 a.m

:

Defendants.

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TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS F. HOGAN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT SENIOR JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiffs: LARRY KLAYMAN, Esquire

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Court Reporter: CRYSTAL M. PILGRIM, RPR

Official Court Reporter

United States District Court

District of Columbia

333 Constitution Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20001

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
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              THE DEPUTY CLERK: Your Honor, this is civil action
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   18-2082, Roy Stewart Moore, et al versus Sacha Noam Baron
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   Cohen, et al.
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        Will counsel please approach the lectern and state your
   appearances for the record and introduce any parties at your
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   table.
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             MR. KLAYMAN: Good morning, Your Honor, Larry
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             I'm here on behalf of Chief Justice Roy Moore,
   Klayman.
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   plaintiff, his wife Kayla Moore, plaintiff.
        Sitting here is Melissa Issak. She's local counsel from
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   Montgomery, Alabama I wanted to get your permission to sit with
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   us.
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              THE COURT: Thank you. Former Chief Judge Moore is
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   no longer Chief Judge. He's now a civilian I take it.
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             MR. KLAYMAN: Correct.
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              THE COURT: All right, thank you.
             MS. MCNAMARA: Good morning, Your Honor, Elizabeth
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   McNamara with Davis Wright Tremaine on behalf of all of the
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   defendants. I'm here with my colleagues Eric Feder and Lisa
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   Zycherman.
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              THE COURT: All right, thank you.
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        We're here today for motions that have been filed by the
   various defendants to transfer the case under 28 U.S.C. 1404
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         As well as a motion for plaintiff to file, a leave to
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file a sur-reply to the opposition to the motion to transfer which I think I've reviewed not necessarily to rule upon at this time.

In any event, the issue really is the plaintiff in this case, the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama and his wife, a lawsuit filed against Baron Cohen, Showtime Network and CBS here in the District of Columbia for defamation on behalf of the Judge Moore, intentional infliction of emotional distress on both the plaintiffs and fraud on behalf of the plaintiffs arising out of his appearance on Who is America, the program which is apparently a political comedic television series featuring Mr. Cohen produced by Showtime and CBS.

The issue really is there's a forum-selection clause in the contract that requires, according to the movants, in the event that in the choice of law in this forum selection in the contract consent agreement 6, I believe, in any event agrees, the participants agree not no bring any claim in connection with the program production, but if they do bring one it must be brought before and adjudicated by only a competent court located in the State and County of New York and governed by the substantive law of the State of New York. And that paragraph intended by the parties will stand on its own is intended to be valid and enforceable even if a Court finds that the other paragraphs are not valid and enforceable.

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The defendants argued this case should be transferred based upon the forum selection law contained in the agreement and this is controlled more than by the federal procedure, but by the Atlantic Construction Company case of the Supreme Court in 2013. So with that background, we'll start. I'll start with the movant very quickly with a couple of questions, then I'll turn to Mr. Klayman. MS. MCNAMARA: Thank you, Your Honor. Do you have some specific questions or do you want me to address? THE COURT: I do have some questions you can start and then I'll see where I think I want to have you explain a couple of things. MS. MCNAMARA: Absolutely, Your Honor. As you've I think correctly laid out the issue here is really discreet and we submit decided really by the Supreme Court decision in Atlantic Marine in 2013 as you've already noted. I mean, there's no dispute on this record that Judge Moore executed the consent agreement and there's no dispute that the consent agreement included a mandatory forum-selection clause providing that any action has to be brought in New York under And as you've laid out, there's no dispute as to New York law. the operative law. The forum-selection clause would --THE COURT: What about his position that the whole

contract is void ab initio because of fraud? It was induced

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fraud to come to D.C. induced to enter into this interview which was all a sham, he was not aware of and induced therefore 3 to make these statements were used to defame him and therefore, he shouldn't be bound by the contract including the forum-selection clause. MS. MCNAMARA: Yes, Your Honor, and that precise issue has been raised and litigated in a number of cases including what we consider to be a controlling case here, the Northern District of Alabama case, but also a number of cases 10 here in this District as well as the Supreme Court which 11 addressed it all the way back in 1974. And the established principle from this entire line of cases is that if the allegations of fraud go to the contract as a whole and there's an argument as here, that the contract ab initio was somehow 15 fraudulently induced, that is not sufficient to preclude the enforcement of the forum-selection clause. 16 17 The plaintiff must allege with plausible allegations that he was fraudulently induced into the forum-selection clause. 19 Here the plaintiff makes no such allegation and nor could he we submit. The forum-selection clause is, as you've noted, 21 paragraph 6 in a one page agreement. It's clearly there. 22 was not concealed which is one ground that courts have 23 indicated might be a basis for finding fraud, if the forum-selection clause is concealed. Here it plainly was not. 24 25 He read the contract. He not only read the contract, he edited

the contract initially a change to the agreement. 1 2 Moreover, the other argument that sometimes is raised where fraud as to the specific clause versus the entire 3 4 contract is if there was some differential in negotiating power 5 or an unsophisticated plaintiff. Here we have far to the contrary. No one could argue that Judge Moore who not only is 6 an attorney and under the Cheney decision in this Court, just 7 8 being an attorney would be sufficient to override any plausible 9 argument that he wasn't sufficiently sophisticated to 10 understand the terms of the contract. But here, he not only was a former attorney, but he was the Chief Judge of Alabama 11 12 Supreme Court. And no plausible argument we submit, Your 13 Honor, can be raised that he did not have the wherewithal to 14 understand the provision that's operative here and that 15 dictates the transfer of the case to New York. 16 As I've noted, we think the controlling case here really 17 is the Streit v. Twentieth Century Fox case out of Northern 18 District of Alabama where on remarkably identical facts dealing 19 with virtually --20 THE COURT: The same companies in general except Twentieth Century? 21 22 MS. MCNAMARA: Yes, it was Sacha Baron Cohen. 23 his movie. It was the same language in the agreement. There the Court addressed the precise issue being raised by the 24 25 plaintiffs here; i.e. that they contended that they were

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fraudulently induced to enter the contract, but there was no
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   claim as there is none here that he was fraudulently induced
   into signing the contract with a forum-selection clause.
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             THE COURT: How do they litigate then their fraud
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   overall charge that they don't think they're bound by the
   contract, they can't raise it here?
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             MS. MCNAMARA: Yes, Your Honor. It will be litigated
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   once it's transferred in New York. I can foreshadow we will be
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   moving to dismiss under the consent agreement. And at that
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    juncture it can appropriately be litigated. If they believe
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   that those terms of the rest of the consent agreement are not
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   enforceable because of some fraud, then that is the forum in
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   which that argument has to be litigated and decided. And
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   again, foreshadowing that's precluded by the Psenicska case out
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   of the Second Circuit. But nonetheless, that is the proper
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   forum for him to raise the argument.
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             THE COURT: The case arose here, right? I mean, the
   action that he's complaining of happened here in the District
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   of Columbia?
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             MS. MCNAMARA: Yes, I don't think that there's any
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   dispute that we're alleging here that this seems to be a focus
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   of the plaintiffs that the District of Columbia would be a
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   proper venue. In Atlantic Marine the operative Supreme Court
   decision, thereto where the plaintiff had filed the action was
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   a proper venue under traditional venue analysis.
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THE COURT: Right.
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             MS. MCNAMARA: But the Court still found that
   transfer was warranted under the controlling terms of that
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   contract. So the fact that this may be a proper venue is for
   purposes of this transfer motion really irrelevant, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right, yes, Justice Alito in the
   Atlantic Marine discussed reversing the lower court actually.
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             MS. MCNAMARA: Exactly on that very point. So I
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   think that obviously that's the controlling law here and that's
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   what further dictates the transfer of this motion to New York.
        On the other argument that, that the plaintiffs try to put
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   forth in opposition to this motion, Your Honor, is that the
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   defendants are quote, "strangers" to the consent agreement.
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              THE COURT: That goes to the supplemental motion to
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   file a sur-reply as well because the Salon article saying that
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   they're separate people and that --
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             MS. MCNAMARA: Well, I understood the supplemental
   sur-reply really to be putting forth further evidence of this
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   being an arguably a proper venue. That there were statements
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   in that article that indicated that Sacha Baron Cohen had been
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   in D.C. and was operating in D.C. in connection with the
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   production of the film, at least part of it. So I didn't see
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   that it went to his strangers to the consent agreement
   argument, but maybe I was missing something, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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MS. MCNAMARA: On that argument, we submit and I think as we've indicated in our papers that it fails for two independent reasons. First, is that the defendants are in fact covered by the agreement. Under the agreement producers --He argued supplemental defendants are not THE COURT: intended to be third party beneficiaries. MS. MCNAMARA: I see, I stand to be corrected, thank you, Your Honor. So here we submit that the argument that the YTV, Yerushalayim TV was a signatory on the consent agreement is unfounded for two reasons, Your Honor. First is the fact that terms, the expressed terms of the agreement producer is defined and I quote from the agreement, "as YTV and its assignees, licensees, parents, subsidiaries and affiliates." As we've produced and submitted in this motion, it's established that Mr. Cohen is in fact the parent and affiliate of YTV. He's the ultimate owner of the company and clearly he was the creator of the show, and so clearly he is affiliated. Then also Showtime and it's parent CBS were indisputably the licensees of the program and acquired the rights and the ability to air it on TV. But even if the Court were to conclude that the express terms of the contract did not, was not intended to and did not reach these defendants, and we submit that it does, then we still submit that the Court needs to or should conclude that

these defendants were sufficiently closely related to YTV and they clearly were intended third party beneficiaries of the agreement. You get there again by looking at the express terms of the agreement itself, Your Honor.

The agreement provides that Judge Moore had waived his right to bring claims related to the program and its production.

right to bring claims related to the program and its production as against quote, "anyone associated with the program", end quote. And plainly Sacha Baron Cohen the program's creator as well as Showtime and CBS who licensed and aired the program are associated with the program. They were indeed intended beneficiaries.

Again, I think the case that's most on point there is a New York case cited in our papers which is the Clapper case that dealt with a very similar consent agreement where one party had executed it and the plaintiff there like here tried to argue that the affiliated companies were not captured and did not get the benefit of the terms of the agreement. And there and we submit the same here the Court concluded that they clearly were intended beneficiaries. They clearly were associated with the program, each of the defendants and were entitled to get the benefit of the agreement.

THE COURT: The New York case is the Maggie 21, which New York case are you talking about?

MS. MCNAMARA: The Klapper case versus Viacom. It's cited in our papers, Your Honor. I can give you the cite.

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THE COURT: That's all right, I'll have it here.
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             MS. MCNAMARA: It's 41, MS 3d and it's affirmed by
   the second department in New York 129 A.D. 3d 674. That case
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   did not involve a forum-selection clause, but it involved the
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   enforcement of a very similar consent agreement and it's terms
   to the affiliated parties dealing with a television show just
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   like this one.
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        So Your Honor for that reason as well, we submit that that
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   second argument that's put forth by the plaintiffs also fails
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   and for all these undisputed facts and undisputed and
   controlling law, we submit that this case should be transferred
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   to the Southern District of New York. If the plaintiffs want
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   to raise their arguments about fraud ab initio, they are more
   than entitled to raise those arguments in the Southern
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   District. But this is not the right forum.
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        As Your Honor underscored at the outset, and I think
   appropriately, even if this Court were to conclude that there
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   were issues about the viability of the agreement, other terms
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   of the agreement, by its expressed terms the forum-selection
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   clause stands alone even if the rest of the contract fails.
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   And so for all of these reasons, Your Honor, we ask that the
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   Court transfer the case to New York.
              THE COURT: All right, thank you, Ms. McNamara,
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   appreciate the argument.
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             MS. MCNAMARA: Thank you.
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THE COURT: Mr. Klayman, I'll hear from you at this
time as to those issues I've raised both on the legal standard
under the Atlantic Marine case and the liability to
forum-selection clause and as to the beneficiaries under the
defendants, et cetera, not being signatories to the contract
whether they can enforce the forum-selection clause and whether
the whole thing is void or not in any event.
          MS. MCNAMARA: Thank you, Your Honor. As Your Honor
knows and you're a very distinguished jurist, so I don't need
to flatter you, but you have won awards for your ability on the
bench and I appreciate that. So I'm not going to get into the
fact that plaintiffs have a presumption of being able to choose
the forum. We start with that, and that's a known concept.
     Secondly, there was no meeting of the minds here. And if
I may approach the bench. I have a highlighted version of the
Standard Consent Agreement, if I may give you a copy of it.
          THE COURT: All right, you can do that. The Clerk
can take that.
     Let me just get back to your first statement, the
presumption. You're right under the 404 Section generally,
but where there's forum-selection clause the Supreme Court said
and I'll quote, "should be given controlling weight in all but
the most exceptional cases and basically the non-movant bears
the burden of demonstrating that such extraordinary
circumstances exist and must show." And another quote is,
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"why the Court should not transfer the case of the forum to
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   which the parties agreed."
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        So if it's valid the plaintiff's choice of forum does not
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   bear weight.
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             MR. KLAYMAN: I agree, Your Honor, I was getting to
   that, but this is that exceptional or unusual case and that's
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   the point.
              THE COURT: All right, I have in front of me now as
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   part of the argument the one page contract signed by Roy S.
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   Moore and by the TV, YTV we'll call it.
             MR. KLAYMAN: Yes, it's exceptional and unusual for a
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   number of reasons. First of all, there was no consideration
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   here with regard to Judge Moore. The $200 for the standard
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   consent agreement is consideration was for the Foundation for
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   Moral Law, that's a corporation 501(c)(3). There was no
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   consideration going to him.
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        Secondly, very importantly in terms of the fraud and the
   inducement here. Look at paragraph 4, Your Honor, the
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   highlighted portion. Judge Moore crossed out and initialed
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   that this matter would not involve any allegation sexually
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   oriented or offensive behavior or questioning. Specifically,
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   ruled out of this agreement signed by somebody who wanted to
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   obviously hide who he was, the signature for Yerushalayim TV.
         I might add in that regard there's no showing here
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   definitively that Sacha Baron Cohen is the owner of
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Yerushalayim TV. The fact that there is an affidavit submitted 1 2 by someone who claims to be a producer, we haven't had a chance to examine him. Everything about this entire matter was on a 3 4 fraud, upon a fraud, upon a fraud. Woody Allen would say a 5 travesty of a mockery of a travesty of a fraud in this instance. This is an exceptional case. 6 7 THE COURT: Well, this is a motion status, this is 8 not the trial yet or is not discovery involving that, but in 9 any event on paragraph 4F raise intrusion or invasion of 10 privacy, that was not crossed out. After that in parens such as any allegedly sexual oriented or offensive behavior or 11 12 questioning close parens was crossed out and initialed by R.M. 13 Moore, signatore R.S. Moore. 14 MR. KLAYMAN: That's right. Here's the exceptional 15 nature, the unusual nature, the egregiousness of these frauds. 16 And not just one, but at least four separate frauds that were committed upon Judge Moore. Culminating in articles like this: 17 Roy Moore fails pedophile detector test from Sacha Baron Cohen. 18 19 What could be worse, Your Honor, what worse act could you 20 conceivably commit than to accuse a distinguished jurist in 21 particular of being a pedophile which he is not. 22 THE COURT: But where do I get with this either the Northern District of Alabama case Streit v. Twentieth Century 23 Fox which is almost identical to this case, essentially the 24 25 same contract at issue or other related cases from our court

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saying that he would have to allege that he was fraudulently
   induced or agreed to the forum-selection clause itself, not
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   just the contract as a whole?
             MR. KLAYMAN: I'm glad you asked the question.
   getting to that. Your Honor, you're not bound by the Northern
   District of Alabama. That's a lower court decision. It's not
   binding law. It's not a Circuit Court decision. It's not a
   Supreme Court decision. And that Court didn't face the same
   exceptional circumstances, unusual circumstances that we're
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   facing here. That's one Judge in the Northern District of
   Alabama. I'm surprised that my esteemed counsel would cite it
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   when they're so anxious to get back to a court that they think
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   will be favorable to them.
             THE COURT: I notice in your pleadings you mention
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   that. What evidence do I have of that that there would be a
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   left leaning judge favorable to the entertainment industry in
   New York as opposed to Washington D.C.?
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             MR. KLAYMAN: Actually, I never said left leaning,
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   Your Honor, in deference. I may have said that somewhere else,
   but I never said it in the pleadings. The Southern District is
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   very favorably disposed towards the entertainment industry, so
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   is the Central District of California. That's why they choose
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   this as the forum-selection clause. It's their home court.
   It's where they want to be.
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             THE COURT: You said on page 6 of your opposition,
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"Indeed defendant's motion is purely tactical. They clearly
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   perceived New York as a more favorable forum where they would
   more likely find a favorable left leaning, pro-entertainment
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   industry judge to rule in their favor."
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                           Okay, I guess I did say that. Well,
             MR. KLAYMAN:
   that's what I believe. I was trying to be tactful. I don't
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   want to put you on the spot, you know. Judge is suppose to
   rule neutrally and that's your reputation.
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             THE COURT: You said that, that's fine, that's all.
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             MR. KLAYMAN: Here's the test, Your Honor. Let me
   just go through the frauds that were committed and why this is
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   exceptional.
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        First of all, Judge Moore was offered to go to Washington
   D.C. at the Mandarin Hotel with his wife Kayla to get an award
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   from Israel. He is a very religious devote person of faith,
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   and he supports Israel, he thought it was genuine.
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        He gets there and he's presented with this standard
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   consent agreement. He crosses out, and then they made a point
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   in their pleadings that we didn't reference the actual portion
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   of the standard consent agreement that we considered to be
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   fraudulent. Well, here it is. I mean, it's right there.
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        He told them and he only agreed to be interviewed if he
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   wasn't going to be smeared on the basis of alleged sexual
   offensive behavior. They signed that. They agreed to that.
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   That's another fraud.
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Sacha Baron Cohen is in disquise. In fact, he brags about
it, that's one of the pleadings that we submitted not just with
regard to Judge Moore, but with regard to Ben Carson where he
was ready to present a fraudulent ID to the Secret Service
which would have been a major crime, but he came up with
another fraud, dropped the ID on the floor and maybe the Secret
Service will believe that I am who I say I am.
     Next he gets in front of the set, the TV set and they hold
up this so-called pedophile detecting device which starts
beeping which also is a fraud.
     And then last but not least, after the whole thing is over
Ms. Isaac, local counsel for Mr., for Judge Moore, sends a
letter, and I have the return receipt, to David Nevins,
Showtime Networks and CBS Leslie Moonves. Moonves has had his
own issues obviously. And says do not publish this, do not
broadcast it, it's defamation. They went ahead and did it
anyway. These people, the level of arrogance is such a level.
          THE COURT: They also did other political figures,
right?
          MR. KLAYMAN: They did, but they didn't accuse
anybody of being a pedophile.
          THE COURT: Such as Sanders was also included, was he
also included?
          MR. KLAYMAN: I don't specifically recollect him.
Vice President Cheney was, O.J. Simpson was.
                                              There were
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others, but no one was accused of the crime of morale turpitude
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   which is the most severe defamation per se. You don't have to
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   prove damages.
        But the point here is and let me get to your question
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   about the case law that was cited by counsel for the
   defendants. They themselves recognized that in exceptional and
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   unusual cases that the test is a three part test to vitiate any
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   kind of consent waiver to forum selection or any other aspect
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   of the contract which was never a part of the meeting of the
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   minds here.
        Number one, fraud.
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        And the third factor, I'll skip the second because we
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   don't need to get into that, public policy.
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        There was fraud, there was egregious fraud, compounded
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   fraud and as a matter of public policy this Court cannot
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   condone defrauding any individual much more a former Justice of
   the Alabama Supreme Court.
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        So the two tests that we meet for exceptional circumstance
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   here devoid this entire agreement have been met.
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              THE COURT: Well, let me just talk about the
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   inducement of a fraud of the forum-selection clause itself.
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   You indicated there was one case in Alabama was the only one.
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        They've cited several other cases, some in D.C. Cheney v.
   IPD Analytics 583 F.Supp 2d at 117, Bank v. Laptop, et cetera,
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206 F. Supp 3d Eastern District of New York at 780 which has a

collection of cases. They also claim Supreme Court has written 1 2 on this in Scherk v. Alberto-Culver case 417 U.S. 506 at 519. Is there other case law besides the one Alabama case that 3 4 supports you have to set aside this particular clause not just 5 the whole contract? MR. KLAYMAN: First of all, all of the cases go on a 6 7 case by case basis, that's crucial, Your Honor, it's the facts 8 of that case. You know that, I know that, Judge knows that. 9 The facts of this case are particularly egregious given the number of fraudulent acts, given the simple fact uncontroverted 10 that Judge Moore crossed out any aspect about sexual offensive 11 12 behavior. Given what occurred with regard to the type of 13 defamation and intentional infliction of emotional distress. 14 People have been known to jump off buildings when they have 15 been accused of things like this being a pedophile unfairly. 16 This is the most severe form of defamation. 17 On top of it as Your Honor suggested or even alluded to the defendants in this case aren't even the defendants that 18 19 could have been in the case if they had disclosed exactly who 20 was putting on this show. There's another fraud. 21 Yerushalayim TV, Showtime and CBS. There's no mention of 22 that. If they were going to be above board and not defraud my 23 client, if there was a meeting of the minds, why wouldn't they just simply tell them this is a Showtime series. It's not a 24 25 Yerushalayim TV by someone who claims to be a former Mosad

1 agent. 2 THE COURT: Would your argument be the same for every single individual that Mr. Moore has gone after then basically? 3 4 Wouldn't they all have the same right to bring a defamation 5 clause, they tricked, there's a Georgia state legislator according to the pleadings somebody talked about or you said 6 Mr. Chaney. I don't know what he did there. I assume it was 7 under an assumed name with assumed facts that he was 8 9 approaching these people. 10 MR. KLAYMAN: The difference is is that those 11 individuals went along with the fraud. At some point they 12 ratified it in effect. Mr. Cheney was asked do you think I 13 should water board my wife to get the truth and he said yes. Then they asked, Sacha Baron Cohen asked him to sign his water 14 15 boarding paddle best wishes which he did. 16 With regard to the Georgia state legislator, he went along with that. He actually contacted me and asked me to represent 17 I said no, I'm not. I don't think you have a case. 18 19 Judge Moore does have a case. He didn't go along with it. He 2.0 walked off the set. But for the fact that he's a gentleman, 21 Sacha Baron Cohen probably wouldn't be walking around right 22 now. 23 So it's a completely different set of circumstance and the

level of the egregiousness is much greater than in any case and the fraud is greater and the public policy is greater and

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someone has to stand up and say no, this isn't right, Your 1 2 Honor. I believe that you're the Judge to do that. And it doesn't matter what some judge in the Northern 3 4 District of Alabama said or somebody in the Southern District 5 of New York in the lower court level. The Supreme Court never said this is a firm principal that applies to every case. It 6 says there are exceptional cases where it does not apply. 7 THE COURT: All right. 8 9 MR. KLAYMAN: Now after this thing is over, let me 10 just say this as a personal comment. It wasn't enough that they destroyed my client's reputation. Roy Moore fails a 11 12 pedophile detector test. This is in Alabama, obviously a 13 political motivation here. 14 Then they nominated themselves for a Golden Globe if you 15 can believe that. Let's destroy the man and give ourselves a 16 Golden Globe. We brought suit before Your Honor. Thank God at 17 that point they backed off and canceled the entire show which have high ratings. 18 19 So you know they know that they've got liability here. 20 They don't want to incur more of it. You, Your Honor, are the

So you know they know that they've got liability here.

They don't want to incur more of it. You, Your Honor, are the one Judge that has an opportunity here to put a stop to this to say enough is enough. You can't go around destroying people because you think it's funny. And Sacha Baron Cohen, we know who he is. He's not somebody of high class or high moral value here. This Court is, the Judge is. I stand behind him with my

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He's my friend. He's my client and I look
   reputation.
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   forward, Your Honor, to your allowing this case to remain here
   because this is the proper forum. The witnesses are here. The
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 4
   people at the hotel, the film crew, the security crew. They
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   all saw what happened. And let them go in front a jury of
   their peers here. What's wrong with a D.C. jury? Let them
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   decide.
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        Your Honor, I thank you for your time and any further
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   questions I'll be happy to answer.
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             THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Cohen -- sorry -- Klayman,
   I appreciate your work on this.
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             MR. KLAYMAN: One other thing.
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             THE COURT: Yes.
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             MR. KLAYMAN: If you would like to have Judge Moore
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   take the stand because they submitted an affidavit, he's
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   willing to do that to explain exactly what happened under oath.
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             THE COURT: I don't think that will be necessary in
   the context of the motion, but I appreciate his offer to do so.
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19
        Ms. McNamara, you want to answer that litany of any
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   concerns that he had crossed out the particular area that was
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   gone into by Mr. Cohen as not being available in the contract
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   and therefore that should vitiate the fraud that, as fraud it
   should vitiate the selection of forum clause.
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             MS. MCNAMARA: Yes, Your Honor. That is no different
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   than the long line of cases that we put in our papers.
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THE COURT: Isn't that part of the contract that
knocks out the area that they would agree to discuss and then
it is discussed as affecting the forum?
          MS. MCNAMARA: Well first of all, Your Honor, let me
get that file.
     I don't read it as knocking out that area. It simply said
it includes a definition of invasion of privacy. I don't read
this as any commitment nor could it reasonably I would argue be
understood to be a commitment that there would be no
discussion.
     But even if you presume that is the case, Your Honor, it
still goes squarely to fraud in the ab initio of entering into
the agreement and that a term of the agreement that he contends
was violated.
     What you heard today, you heard him in making the argument
that this is an exceptional ground. He walked you through all
the alleged fraud that's committed. What you did not hear is
any argument at all that there was any fraud in connection with
the forum-selection clause. And that is what the law requires.
Not just in the Northern District of Illinois which in turn
cites the Supreme Court of Alabama cases to that effect. But
in this District as well and we cited for example the Cheney v.
IPD case --
          THE COURT: Right.
          MS. MCNAMARA: -- which squarely holds exactly that
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rule as does the Billard v. Angrick case out of this District.
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   Which again squarely holds that the alleged fraud has to go to
   the forum-selection clause, not as to any other terms, not as
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   to commitments made or supposedly misrepresentations in the
 5
   entering into the agreement.
        And that is what is lacking here. The plaintiff has not
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   made any argument to that effect and for that reason alone the
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   clause stands and remember, the clause stands regardless. If
   the Court were to find and I don't think it's before the Court
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   now, so I would, I think should be an issue before the Seventh
   District presumably, but if the Court were to find that the
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   rest of the contract is not enforceable by the terms of the
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   contract, the forum-selection clause still stands and would be
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   fully enforceable.
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              THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you a procedural
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   question which is a little bit different.
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             MS. MCNAMARA: Sure.
             THE COURT: You're all arguing like this to be
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   transferred to the Southern District. Can it be transferred to
19
2.0
   the Southern District? Are there other New York resident
21
   defendants?
22
             MS. MCNAMARA: Yes, both Showtime and CBS have their
23
   principal place of business in New York.
24
              THE COURT: Would it go to Southern District or would
25
   there be diversity problems, a tort case?
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MS. MCNAMARA: No, I don't think there would be a
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   diversity problem. I don't think so. I mean, why if the
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   plaintiff would --
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              THE COURT: Plaintiff's diverse.
 5
             MS. MCNAMARA: Right.
              THE COURT: I don't know the other company, all are
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   in California?
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             MS. MCNAMARA: Mr. Cheney is a California resident --
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 9
   I mean, Mr. Cohen is a California resident and Showtime and CBS
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   their principle place of business are in New York.
              THE COURT: Nothing in Alabama?
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             MS. MCNAMARA: No, there's no procedural problem.
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             THE COURT: All right.
             MR. KLAYMAN: Your Honor, may I have one minute?
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             MS. MCNAMARA: Your Honor, I would also note just
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   very quickly two small points. Again, the plaintiff iterated,
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   argued again that the plaintiff had selected D.C. and so D.C.
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   should be his forum. But the Supreme Court spoke squarely to
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   that point in Atlantic Marine when it says the plaintiff's
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   choice of forum merits no weight. So that is simply not an
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   issue at all.
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        Then finally, Your Honor, the plaintiff also mentioned
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   that there was no consideration under the contract. We would
   argue clearly he selected the non-profit to give the money to.
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   That clearly was his choice, his consideration.
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But moreover, the fact remains that that argument was
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   never raised in the papers and under the Singh case out of this
   District, it would have been waived.
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              THE COURT: All right, thank you.
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             MS. MCNAMARA: Thank you very much, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Certainly.
 6
 7
             MR. KLAYMAN: May I have a minute?
 8
              THE COURT: Yes.
 9
             MR. KLAYMAN: I certainly thank you Your Honor.
10
        The basic concept here is that this contract was entered
   into by fraud. It's voidable ad initio, the entire thing goes
11
12
   out.
13
              THE COURT: I understand.
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             MR. KLAYMAN: We cited the second restatement.
15
   are D.C. cases which we cited, Your Honor, In Re: Estate of
16
   McKinney, 953 A 2d 336, 342 D.C. 2008 quoting Barrer,
17
   B-A-R-E-R, versus Women's National Bank, 245 U.S. Appeals,
   D.C. 349, 354 to 55 1985 wherein it was held, it is well
18
19
   established that misrepresentation of material facts may be a
   basis for the recision of a contract even where the
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   misrepresentations are made innocently without knowledge of
22
   their falsity and without fraudulent intent.
23
        So there's the exceptional case here, it was done
   intentionally, willfully and maliciously, the fraud. The
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   rationale supporting this rule which has its origins in equity
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is that as between two innocent parties. The party making the representation should bear the loss.

The defendants, we don't even have the defendants here because they were fraudulently concealed as well making this even a more exceptional case.

Stated another way, the rule is based on the view that quote, "no one has made a false statement ought to benefit at the expense of another who has been prejudiced by relying on that statement." This rule may be employed actively as in a suit at equity year (sic) law for recision and restitution or possibly as a defense to a suit for breach of contract.

That's the essence. There never was a contract here, it is voidable. That's why this is exceptional. That's why this is unusual. That's why the fraud is massive. That's why the public policy weighs in favor of throwing out the entire contract. With the entire contract goes the choice of the forum. To reward them for committing five frauds on top of the other and then bragging about it and then having themselves nominated for Golden Globe giving interviews. This is how I tried to defraud the Secret Service, look at this. That can't be permitted in any court of law.

We know the age that we live in, Your Honor. The age that we live in is that no one believes either the entertainment industry or the media anymore. It's time that they clean their act up. The way that can be done because they won't do it

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themselves is for this Court to start the process.
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             THE COURT: All right.
             MR. KLAYMAN: I would like to add one more last
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           I'd like to give Your Honor a copy of this. After this
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   whole concerted affair occurred, Ms. Isaac had delivered, I
   have the return receipt for this as well. A letter to both CBS
 6
   and Showtime and we said do not air this. If you air it, you
 7
   will be sued for defamation. They did it anyway because to
 8
 9
   them money talks and nobody walks. Doesn't matter who you
10
   hurt. This was very profitable at the expense of my client
   whose reputation has been destroyed. I know because I was with
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12
   him shortly after this in Birmingham and I could see the effect
13
   on him and Kayla, his wife, who was also induced to go here.
14
   This cannot be permitted, Your Honor, not in a civilized
15
             There's no reason why they can't come here and tell a
   society.
16
   D.C. jury what their losing defenses may be.
17
        Thank you.
             THE COURT: All right, thank you, Mr. Klayman.
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19
   appreciate the work again.
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        I'm going to issue a ruling at this time. The case has
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   been pending before us. It was filed in late 2018, but in any
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   event it's time to dissolve this matter one way or another and
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   move it to the next step for the parties to resolve this.
        At the beginning I explained the background how this case
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25
   arose and the argument has further fleshed that out. This will
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be a bench opinion of the Court, will be the only opinion I'll issue.

On the application defendants' that's plural, motion to transfer the case under 28 U.S.C. 1404 and the case law that applies following Atlantic Marine from the Supreme Court. The full case is Atlantic Marine Construction Company v. United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, decided 2013. It's cited at 571 U.S. 49 and it's a unanimous opinion by Justice Alito in reversing the lower court under the forum-selection clause discussion and it's clear where they held the present case both the District Court and the Court of Appeals misunderstood the standard to be applied adjudicating a Section 1404 motion in a case involving a forum-selection clause are therefore reversed the judgment below.

They go through the series of case laws as they get to that and they explain that a motion, this is a quote, "to transfer under 1404 (a) calls on the district court to weigh in the balance a number of case-specific factors and that the presence of a forum-selection clause will be a significant factor that figures in centrally the district court calculus citing to an earlier case.

In any event, they eventually conclude that the forum-selection clause does not render venue in a court wrong. There is venue here or improper within the meaning of 1406 or Rule 12(b)(3). The clause may be enforced through a motion

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transfer under 1404 (a). Unlike Section 1406(a), the 1404(a) does not condition transfer initial forum selection being wrong.

They go on to explain that the 1404(a) is not a suitable mechanism of enforcement forum-selection clause because they agree with Atlantic Marine. The Court of Appeals failed to provide a sound answer to the problem of how you interpret a forum-selection clause contract according to a non-federal forum should be enforced or not, et cetera.

In this case, essentially what that says we have the problem here is that the burden shifts differently with the type of clause that we have here, forum-selection clause from the normal considerations in the transfer on venue basis.

So that where the Supreme Court has held the calculus changes when the parties' contract contains a valid forum-selection clause. In such a case we're advised I have to ordinarily transfer the case to the forum specified in that clause and should deny a transfer motion under Section 1404(a) only under extraordinary circumstances unrelated to the convenience of the parties. It should be given controlling weight in all but the most exceptional circumstances. That's another Supreme Court case, Ricoh at 487 U.S. 23 a 1988 case.

So now the way I have to look at this is that a non-movant bears the burden of demonstrating that such extraordinary circumstances exist. So that Mr. Klayman and his client must

show the Court why I should not transfer the case to a forum which the parties agree to.

So the forum-selection clause is valid. The plaintiff's choice of forum merits no weight and the Court should not consider arguments about the parties' private interest.

The Supreme Court indicates that as I said clearly when you review Atlantic Marine. So I have to determine first if the forum-selection clause is valid, enforceable and then if so, I've got to determine whether the plaintiff has met the burden of establishing their exceptional public interest factors justify a denial of the transfer.

I'm going to conclude in this matter as to the purpose of this motion only the clause is valid, enforceable and that the plaintiff has not shown exceptional public interest factors justify denying the transfer to the Southern District of New York and will order such a transfer.

I'm going to make the following reasons and findings to validate that decision. First, as to the validity of the forum-selection clause have been strongly attacked by the non-movant in this case, the plaintiff, Judge Moore and his wife, that it is brought fraud ab initio through the fraudulent matters as discussed in the argument that obtained this TV show that was shown to the detriment it's claimed of the plaintiff, both plaintiffs.

So the forum- selection clause when you read it is number

6 totally different than the paragraph 4 that's been presented 1 2 to me where Mr. Moore changed the contract to his own review, personal review of the contract, taking out behind invasion of 3 4 privacy such as any allegedly sexual oriented or offensive behavior questioning. Paragraph 6 is further down the bottom 5 of the page was not touched or marked or any question 6 7 apparently raised about it. The plaintiffs think that the contract of being void ab 8 9 initio and therefore there's no basis to enforce it including 10 the forum-selection clause. But as I said, the clause covers any claim in connection 11 12 with the Sacha Noam Baron production. It is argued 13 additionally it can't be used against the non signatories to the other defendants in this case to the contract because the 14 15 contract was between we'll call it YTV and Roy Moore, so that 16 would not be, these other people affected by have the right to 17 complain about the forum and could not move to transfer the 18 forum. 19 It seems to the Court that there are cases in this case in 20 this Court and other Courts that non signatories to the 21 agreement were bound by the forum-selection clause. The claims are closely related are that non-signatories whether you have 22 23 interest or derivative from related to the original case would

So it seems to me that Mrs. Moore can't complain about the

not be prejudiced by this.

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transfer. Additionally, the non-signatory defendants have two reasons why they can rely upon the forum-selection clause as well. First, the agreement you read it talks about the producer as, I'll try to pronounce it, Yerushalayim TV. I'm calling it YTV, that's the size, licensees, parents, subsidiaries and affiliates, we have affidavits here that are un rebutted despite the opposition claiming they shouldn't believe them. And the article from a magazine as the opposition to believe in these things. Defendant submitted a declaration from the executive producer of the program which states this YTV is only owned by defendant Cohen. It's only owned through the production company which owns the program and licenses it that's a licensee then to defendant Showtime and CBS. So each of the defendants and this included with the definition of producer in 17 the signatory consent agreement and there you may be respectfully a parent or affiliate and licensee. I think that gives them the basis to move as well for the transfer under the forum-selection clause. The defendants argue alternatively they're intended to be third party beneficiaries. There are cases showing that it is 23 a recognized status and there have been cited by defendants which we didn't discuss here, but there are cases establishing

that. But I think the first principle that they're within the

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line of licensees and affiliates is established by the evidence and the affidavits before us. 3 So I think the defendants have the ability to enforce the forum-selection clause. The clause does apply to claims, that's what it says, any claims have to be litigated in New York brought by the plaintiffs, both plaintiffs in this case. 6 The plaintiffs' proposed sur-reply does not affect that argument. They try to argue that the Shulman affidavit is 9 unsupported by real or actual evidence and they aren't intended 10 to be third party beneficiaries. I don't see how that has any bearing on a motion to transfer just challenging it by a news 11 12 article that somehow changes the contract. 13 So then I have to see whether or not the selection clause 14 is enforceable. I think it is enforceable at this time because 15 of the following factors. Despite the argument of the 16 plaintiff. First of all, we look upon it if you look at the 17 law in D.C. that forum-selection clause is presumptively valid and enforceable unless the party opposes the enforcement meets 19 a heavy burden showing their clause is a product of fraud or that it's enforcement would contravene small, a strong public 21 policy of the forum in which suit is brought. I believe that 22 was Judge Sullivan of our Court, D&S Consulting, 322nd F. Supp

So unless it's tainted by fraud itself, talking about the

at 49, 2018 case recently. He's quoting from a D.C. Circuit

case of 2000, Marra, M-A-R-R-A, 216 F.3d at 124.

actual clause, not the entire contract or enforcement would deprive his day in court. It would not or their day in court or any remedy or contravene a strong policy, public policy of the forum state.

Again, going back I cited the Marra case, M-A-R-R-A, that was originally tried 59 F. Supp 2d, 69 by Judge Urbina, but then appealed to the cite I've already given. So I don't see any existence of those factors that would cause a difference here.

Plaintiffs have argued forcibly that the entire agreement was procured by fraud. So they've argued using standard fraud cases from D.C. and other places and restatement of contract that the claim of fraud and the inducement is insufficient whether or not it's insufficient to invalidate a forum-selection clause. But the case law is replete with decisions that say it's the inclusion of the specific clause forum-selection itself that must have been induced by fraud. Not the entire contract even though it's part of the contract, but more specifically there has to be claims of this particular provision and we don't have that. Nothing addresses in the argument as to this particular provision as opposed to the overall challenge on the contract.

You actually would have to have me find that fraud was so overreaching in that it did affect the forum-selection clause in order to invalidate it and I can't see that as the basis

that's before me in this argument.

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They allege that Judge Moore was taken to D.C. to get this award for his support of Israel, a totally fraudulent basis so that he could be fraudulently portrayed as a pedophile on national television. And a television show was being produced for YTV and not Cohen, Showtime and CBS basically that's a fraud. But that doesn't affect the forum-selection clause in the agreement.

There's nothing that Judge Moore has alleged in any affidavit otherwise that he was fraudulently induced to sign the agreement as to the forum-selection clause itself. There was some claim that there's only one case in Alabama that says that that was the Streit case Twentieth Century Fox which was the same contract with some of the same defendants in this case again about transferring it from Alabama to the Southern District of New York and that that's an aberrant decision. There's a series of D.C. cases we have which say actually the same thing. So that I don't think we can say that this is an aberrant decision.

One for instance is the D&S Consulting referred to earlier that is against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by Judge Sullivan.

One quote he has in there is forum-selection clauses are presumably valid enforceable unless the party opposing enforcement meets a heavy burden of proof, showing the clause, the clause is the product of fraud or it's enforcement would

contravene a strong public policy in the forum which suit is 1 2 brought. I'm not saying this Court endorses any kind of fraud, but 3 4 I don't see how the fact before me constitute that I can say 5 this particular forum-selection clause was fraudulent. The general allegations about fraud and the inducement 6 that should set aside this contract is available to the 7 8 plaintiffs to litigate in the Southern District in New York. There's nothing stopping them from raising that. If they're 9 10 successful in that that's fine, but there's no reason it has to be tried here that I could find. 11 12 Now the other part of it would be whether or not the 13 analysis I determined whether there's extraordinary 14 circumstance to justify the denial of the motion to transfer 15 the one that's the public interest. We already discussed 16 whether or not it is against the public policy in D.C. beyond 17 the claim of fraud. I don't see that. So arguing about a local D.C. jury, I don't see that there's any kind of a 18 19 relative suggestion to the Court that makes it better to try it 20 here than there. In fact, if you look up the difference in 21 media time in filing civil cases and disposing of them. 22 last year the District of Columbia was six months and the 23 Southern District of New York was 6.4 months. There's really no difference in that factor. 24 25 The choice of law agreement in the contract talks about

the substantive law City of New York will agree which means it probably should be tried in New York then because that's the law that will apply unless the parties are successful, the plaintiff is successful entirely in turning down the entire contract because of fraud, but that is going to be for the local court to try that and not me.

The localist deciding it here because of the alleged tortious conduct occurred in D.C. That's the only connection with D.C. No one resides here. There's some argument maybe the witnesses are here. Well, the only witnesses are those who were involved wherever the taping was done, where that was done in the hotel room. The witnesses say that they were in the hotel from the hotel I mean that's pretty evident.

Judge Moore and his wife reside in Alabama. Cohen resides in California. Showtime and CBS are apparently headquartered in New York where their employees, some of the employees would be. I don't see how that changes the equation that I have to use to determine whether it's appropriate here.

I don't see how the, even the supplemental material that they wish to file about the Salon article that defendants they argue are inextricably tied to TV and to Washington, D.C. with this TV show. I don't think there's any bearing whether or not the forum-selection clause that Judge Moore had signed originally has to be transferred or not. Certainly venue would be appropriate here.

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I don't see an extraordinary circumstance that justify the
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   Court's refusing to enforce the forum-selection clause despite
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   the claim that the contract as an overall was fraudulently
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   induced. It would have to be as to this clause individually.
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         So under the case law it's very, very clearly established.
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   I see no alternative except to transfer the case to the
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   Southern District of New York and grant the motion of all of
   the defendants. That'll be the order of the Court. I'll
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 9
   submit an order to that effect.
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         Thank you all for coming in. I appreciate it.
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        Mr. Klayman, thank you for the argument. I appreciate it.
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   That's the decision of the Court.
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         (Proceedings adjourned at 11:07 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATE I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript, to the best of my ability, of the above pages, of the stenographic notes provided to me by the United States District Court, of the proceedings taken on the date and time previously stated in the above matter. I further certify that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this hearing was taken, and further that I am not financially nor otherwise interested in the outcome of the action. May 8, 2019 /s/Crystal M. Pilgrim, RPR, FCRR Date: